

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 21, 1929.

The eighth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1929 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Thursday, March 21, 1929.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,  
Mr. Garfield,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Vitale,  
Mr. Cross,  
Mr. Winter,  
Mr. Weinman,

also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and

Executive Officer. There was also present Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall, representing the architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETINGS: The Minutes of the meetings held January 22, and February 12, 1929, were approved.

2. ELECTION OF A VICE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abram Garfield was elected Vice Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, succeeding Mr. Wm. Adams Delano, whose term of service as a member of the Commission has expired.

3. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING: Under date of March 18th, the following letter was received from Mr. David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, requesting the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to acquiring the triangle north of Maryland Avenue for the United States Supreme Court Building and closing Maryland Avenue:

March 18, 1929.

"The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen: At the meeting of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission, held March 3, 1929, the following resolution was adopted:

'Resolved that Senator Reed and the Architect of the Capitol



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The following members were present:

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Mr. Garfield,  
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Mr. Cross,  
Mr. Winter,  
Mr. Weinman.

Also Mr. H. P. Cassemeyer, Secretary and

Executive Officer. There was also present Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall, representing the architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The meeting was called to order at 9:50 a.m.

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REPORT OF A VICE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abram Garfield was elected

Vice Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, succeeding Mr. Wm. Adams Delano,

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following letter was received from Mr. David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol,

requesting the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to acquiring the triangle north of Maryland Avenue for the United States Supreme Court Building

and closing Maryland Avenue:

March 18, 1929.

The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: At the meeting of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission, held March 8, 1929, the following resolution

was adopted:  
'Resolved that Senator Reed and the Architect of the Capitol



constitute a committee to take into consideration the enlargement of the proposed Supreme Court lot to include all the property bounded by Maryland Avenue, First Street, B Street and Second Street, which includes the property now occupied by the Methodist Building.'

It will be of great value to this subcommittee if we may have your opinion as to the advisability of the purchase of this additional area for a site for the Supreme Court Building.

I hope that you may be able to give an opinion so that we may feel that it has been duly considered by others than the members of the subcommittee.

Respectfully,

David Lynn,

Architect of the Capitol."

The Commission considered the matter very carefully. Mr. Moore said the question of designing a building for the United States Supreme Court was first undertaken a few years ago at the request of the Justices by Mr. Henry Bacon. A small building was contemplated at that time and there was no thought of having it balance in scale with the Library of Congress, although appropriately related to it. A considerable part of the Supreme Court Library is in the Library of Congress. Since Mr. Bacon's death, Mr. Cass Gilbert has been selected by the Justices of the Supreme Court to prepare plans and a model for their building, and Congress has provided the site north of the Library of Congress, and between East Capitol Street and Maryland Avenue, First and Second Streets, Northeast, an area of considerable size and comprising two squares. Mr. Moore said that Mr. Gilbert had thought of placing the building on the axis of East Capitol Street, at about Lincoln Park; another site mentioned at one time was north of the Capitol Grounds, on B Street North. However, the site north of the Library of Congress has been definitely decided upon and has been purchased for the United States Supreme Court Building.

On receiving Mr. Lynn's letter, Mr. Moore said, he sent telegrams to Mr. Olmsted, Mr. Ayres, and Mr. Medary, for their views on the question raised therein, and the following replies were received:



constitute a committee to take into consideration the enlargement of the proposed Supreme Court lot to include all the property bounded by Maryland Avenue, First Street, B Street and Second Street, which includes the property now occupied by the Methodist Building.

It will be of great value to this subcommittee if we may have your opinion as to the advisability of the purchase of this additional area for a site for the Supreme Court Building. I hope that you may be able to give an opinion so that we may feel that it has been duly considered by others than the members of the subcommittee.

Respectfully,  
David Lynn,  
Architect of the Capitol.

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TELEGRAM Redondo Beach, Cal., March 19, 1929.

Does ~~he~~ Charles Moore, Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Harris called

Have long thought the proposition for including triangle north of Maryland Avenue in Supreme Court site would be good provided and only provided that no considerable building mass be plumped out into the Maryland Avenue Vista but that this central part of the enlarged site be used for a garden which might well be walled and made a delightful interior feature of the group.

F. L. Olmsted.

"New York City, March 20, 1929.

Mr. Charles Moore, Esquire, Chairman,  
The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

It is pretty hard to give a snap judgment on the question raised by your telegram without knowing a little more about the proposed building for the Supreme Court.

My judgment would be that if the building is of sufficient length to, approximately even, balance in frontage the Library it would be much better to close Maryland Avenue for that block and have a symmetrical placing of buildings facing the Capitol. I don't believe that the unobstructed view through Maryland Avenue to the Capitol is of as great importance as symmetry between three such important buildings.

After all the Supreme Court will ~~not~~ no doubt be a comparatively low building and the dome of the Capitol will still be visible on the axis of Maryland Avenue. Of course it goes without saying that in such a location any dome or central motive of that sort would be a mistake just as it is in the Library.

Sincerely,  
Louis Ayres".

TELEGRAM "Philadelphia, Pa. March 20, 1929.

Charles Moore, Commission of Fine Arts, Interior Department Building:

I would oppose closing Maryland Avenue for any reason.  
 bought by the Government for a building; that the M. B. Medary." Acts

A plot plan was received from Mr. Lynn (Exhibit A), which in the opinion of the Commission shows that the building has adequate space in the Court Building by removal of the Commission, late in the afternoon, an area allotted for it, and that the closing of Maryland Avenue seems unnecessary. Mr. Kendall concurred in the views of the Commission in this matter.

Mr. Morris said the visits to the United States Capitol should be kept

It was decided, therefore, that it is the opinion of the Commission of open; the fact that the Library of Congress was built across Pennsylvania Ave.



"Hollywood Beach, Cal., March 19, 1939."

TELEGRAM

Charles Moore, Commission of Fine Arts.  
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north of Maryland Avenue in Supreme Court site would be good  
provided and only provided that no considerable building mass  
be plunged out into the Maryland Avenue vista but that this  
central part of the enlarged site be used for a garden which might  
well be walled and made a delightful interior feature of the group.  
Very truly yours,  
T. I. O'Connell.

"New York City, March 20, 1939."

Charles Moore, Esquire, Chairman,  
The Commission of Fine Arts,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moore:  
It is pretty hard to give a snap judgment on the question  
raised by your telegram without knowing a little more about the  
proposed building for the Supreme Court.  
My judgment would be that if the building is of sufficient  
length to, approximately even, balance in frontage the Library  
it would be much better to close Maryland Avenue for that block  
and have a symmetrical placing of buildings facing the Capitol.  
I don't believe that the unobstructed view through Maryland Avenue  
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low building and the dome of the Capitol will still be visible on the  
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such a location any dome or central motive of that sort would be a  
mistake just as it is in the Library.

Sincerely,

Louis Ayres.

"Philadelphia, Pa. March 20, 1939."

TELEGRAM

Charles Moore, Commission of Fine Arts, Interior Department Building.  
I would oppose closing Maryland Avenue for any reason.  
Very truly yours,  
M. B. Hegarty.

A plot plan was received from Mr. Lynn (Exhibit A), which in the  
opinion of the Commission shows that the building has adequate space in the  
area allotted for it, and that the closing of Maryland Avenue seems unnecessary.  
Mr. Kendall concurred in the views of the Commission in this matter.

Mr. Morris said the vista to the United States Capitol should be kept  
open; the fact that the Library of Congress was built across Pennsylvania Ave.



has always been regarded a great mutilation of the Plan of Washington and does not justify closing Maryland Avenue similarly. Mr. Morris called attention especially to the importance of having a building plan prepared for the squares adjacent to the United States Capitol. Attention was called to the Authorization Act approved March 4, 1929 (Exhibit B) for the Enlargement of the Capitol Grounds and developing Union Station Plaza. Mr. Morris said this was of course an important project, but does not include all the squares near the Capitol that should be considered as a comprehensive study for future building requirements in the locality; without such a plan it is evident that great problems arise in the relation of the buildings to each other. Mr. Cross agreed with Mr. Morris in this matter and suggested that steps be taken to have such a building plan prepared. The Commission, after consideration, decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Architect of the Capitol. (Exhibit C) (See also C-1)

Mr. Moore said an additional building to be located in the vicinity is the Shakespeare Building; an addition to the Library of Congress; the House Office Annex; and the new Conservatory to the southwest and adjacent to the Capitol grounds. The time would come, he said, when the triangle in question, on which the Methodist Building is located, would be needed and bought by the Government for a building; that the Commission of Fine Arts had recommended this at the time when the Methodist Building was planned.

An inspection trip was made to the site of the United States Supreme Court Building by several members of the Commission, late in the afternoon, as a result of which the members were further convinced as to the extent of the area allotted for the building.

It was decided, therefore, that it is the opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts that under no circumstances whatever should Maryland Avenue be closed.

(Exhibit D) (Also D-1)



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It was decided, therefore, that it is the opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts that under no circumstances whatever should Maryland Avenue be closed.

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4. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEDAL: Mr. Moore brought to the Lindbergh looked boyish, although an improvement in the model had been attention of the Commission models made by Carl Mose, sculptor, of Washington (one of Mr. Taft's pupils, and now instructor of sculptor at the Corcoran School of Art). The model for the obverse showed the head of Aesculapius; the reverse, a rooster or cock, calling to mind the statement of Socrates: "We owe a cock to Aesculapius, be sure that you pay it".

Mrs. Fraser  
Mr. Weinman gave the models particular attention and recommended, among the more important changes,--

Eliminating the tablet under the rooster;

Making the head of Aesculapius more flat in relief to correspond to the bas relief of the rooster. Adjusting the shoulders of Aesculapius and his standard or symbol.

Mr. Weinman spoke to Mr. Mose personally about this matter, and the suggested changes will appear in the completed models.

5. LINDBERGH MEDAL: Mrs. Fraser submitted photographs of her models for the Lindbergh Medal, which Mr. Weinman had inspected and approved, with letter as follows:

March 19, 1929.

"Under separate cover I am sending photographs of the completed obverse of the Lindbergh medal; at least, I hope it is complete. It seems to be the best I can do with the limited material and the difficulty of not having seen the man himself.---"

Laura Gardin Fraser".

The obverse showed the head of Col. Lindbergh in the garb of an aviator. The reverse showed a symbolic figure, which was described by

Mrs. Fraser, as follows:

"The reverse of the medal represents the conquest of the air by man; the sun and the stars are symbolic of Lindbergh's flight overseas through day and night. The stars and the rays of the sun give a suggestion of the national emblem, the Stars and Stripes."

Committee. It is the Committee's hope that the new members of the Commission will procure a design and plan which may be as appropriate



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEDAL: Mr. Moore brought to the

attention of the Commission models made by Carl Moses, sculptor, of Washington (one of Mr. Taft's pupils, and now instructor of sculptor at the Corcoran School of Art). The model for the obverse showed the head of Aesculapius; the reverse, a rooster or cock, calling to mind the statement of Socrates: "We owe a cock to Aesculapius, be sure that you pay it".

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Eliminating the tablet under the rooster; Making the head of Aesculapius more flat in relief to correspond to the bas relief of the rooster. Adjusting the shoulders of Aesculapius and his standard or symbol.

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"The reverse of the medal represents the conquest of the air by man; the sun and the stars are symbolic of Lindbergh's flight overseas through day and night. The stars and the rays of the sun give a suggestion of the national emblem, the Stars and Stripes."



The Commission inspected the photographs and felt that the head of Lindbergh looked boyish, although an improvement in the model had been made since the meeting of the Commission on February 12th. Mr. Garfield said ~~the~~ he felt the pictures of Lindbergh generally indicate that he has gentle boyish rather than strong masculine features. Mr. Vitale said he had met Col. Lindbergh and was inclined to take the opposite view. The Commission regretted that Col. Lindbergh could not arrange to pose for Mrs. Fraser.

The symbolic figure seemed to the Commission a little too athletic, and it was suggested that it should be lightened. Mr. Weinman said he would approve the models, but would bring these suggestions to the attention of Mrs. Fraser. Mr. Weinman was asked how the designs would appear in the reduction (3 inch medal), and he replied that the reducing machines are very exact and that the design on the medal would appear just about as on the models.

Mrs. Fraser was informed of the action of the Commission (Exhibit E)

6. KITTY HAWK MEMORIAL: Mr. Moore informed the Commission that he had received the following letter from Senator Hiram Bingham in regard to the Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina:

"Miami, Florida, March 14, 1929.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am just in receipt of your letter of March 9th suggesting that we confer on the subject of the Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

I expect to return to Washington on April third and shall be glad to have a talk with you on this subject as soon as convenient after that date.

The design of a coast guard station and a lighthouse submitted by the special commission was not approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, and by action of that body I was appointed Chairman of a sub-Committee to see what could be done toward securing a design which would meet the approval of the Joint Committee. It is the Committee's hope that the new members of the Commission will procure a design and plan which may be as appropriate







and as ornamental as a Greek temple but not utilitarian.

Sincerely yours,

Hiram Bingham".

The Commission felt that a structure like a Greek Temple would not be appropriate for a memorial to the Wrights and that if the Quartermaster General would give the name of the winning designer, a satisfactory memorial could be worked out. Mr. Moore said he understood the primary purpose of the competition was to get a designer rather than a particular design.

7. STATUE OF GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD: Sketches were received from Mr. Joseph A. Coletti, Sculptor, of Boston, for the proposed statue of General Artemas Ward, with letter as follows:

March 6, 1928.

"Under separate cover I have mailed you photographs of my sketch for the General Artemas Ward monument. I hope they will reach you in good form. May I add a few explanatory words in regard to my sketch?

First of all, I did not deem it wise--at this stage of the proceedings--to associate myself with an architect and landscape architect and not be able to give them any definite information about the locality on which the monument will be erected. Since, therefore, the site has not been definitely decided, I thought it best not to have the architecture and landscape features designed until the sketch would be approved by the Commission and Mr. Artemas Ward Jr. Also, because these features would necessarily be governed to a great extent by the nature of the locality and its surroundings.

In the statue itself, I have sought to portray the General as a dauntless and visionary leader, because in my study of his life, I found that he was unremitting in giving impetus to the Revolution. And since he was the First-Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution, I chose the equestrian type of a statue as the most appropriate to express such an important rank.

I have made the sketch one third life size, but should desire to make it four times the size of the sketch in my final rendition of it if I am successful in pleasing the Commission and Mr. Artemas Ward, Jr."

The photographs were submitted to Mr. Weinman, who made the following criticisms:

"I take it from Mr. Coletti's letter that the model, of which the photographs are submitted, is to be used for the direct enlargement to full size. If such is the case, then I would think



[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

... ..

Major J. J. Jones and his family are interested in the work of the  
the United States Army, and are interested in the work of the  
the United States Army, and are interested in the work of the



it well for Mr. Coletti to make all his corrections on this 1/3 life size model before enlarging it to final size.

My impression of the horse is that it is rather tame a mount for a spirited rider; the head of the horse seems lacking in character; the neck is rather stiff and the hind legs particularly lacking in movement. As to the figure of the General, that too would seem to require further close study as to the position of the rider, the arrangement of the drapery, and of course a closer study of the General's portrait. If, however, you intend to make an intermediate model, all these suggestions can easily be taken care of in that."

Mr. Weinman reaffirmed his criticisms at the meeting of the Commission,--so much so that he felt it would be better for Mr. Coletti not to make an equestrian of the Artemas Ward monument. He said that the sketch indicates that Mr. Coletti has not had sufficient experience in making an equestrian figure; that he has not studied the horse from life; that the hind part of the horse has not any action, and the neck lacks grace and arrangement. Furthermore, he was convinced that the \$50,000 allowed by Harvard University is not sufficient for a good equestrian statue,--the pedestal alone would cost \$20,000.

The Commission concurred in these criticisms and decided that Mr. Coletti should prepare a sketch of a portrait figure of a Revolutionary Soldier, with the features of General Artemas Ward (Exhibit F).

8. **MERIDIAN HILL PARK:** Mr. Peaslee brought to the attention of the Commission, in behalf of Col. Grant, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, a plan for Meridian Hill Park, heretofore approved, and requested advice as to the treatment of the Grand Terrace, which is to be the next feature of the park to be developed,--Congress having made \$100,000 available at the closing session of the 70th Congress.

Mr. Peaslee said he desired advice in particular as to the architectural treatment of the Sixteenth Street end of the Grand Terrace, where an entrance was contemplated originally, but which has been omitted



it will be well for Mr. Collett to make all the arrangements for this  
1/2 mile race which is being entered in the local papers.  
The purpose of the race is that it is to be a  
manly and spirited thing; the race of the future is to be  
characterized by the fact that it is to be a race of the future.  
Lacking in movement, as to the future of the future, that the  
world seems to require a new kind of a race, one that is  
rich, the development of the future, and it seems a new kind  
of the future's future. It, however, is to be a new kind of  
international race, all these suggestions can easily be taken care of  
in time.

Mr. Collett mentioned his criticisms at the meeting of the  
Commission, - as much as that he felt it would be better for Mr. Collett  
not to make an objection of the future race movement. He said that the  
sketch indicates that Mr. Collett has not had sufficient experience in  
making an objection figure; that he has not studied the horse from life;  
that the idea part of the horse has not any action, and the race is  
pure and unadorned. Furthermore, he was convinced that the 20,000  
allowed by Harvard University is not sufficient for a good objection  
figure, - the fastest horse would cost \$25,000.

The Commission suggested in their criticism and decided that  
Mr. Collett should prepare a sketch of a portrait figure of a Revolutionary  
Soldier, with the features of General Artemus Ward (Exhibit T).

3. EXHIBIT T. Mr. Collett brought to the attention of the  
Commission, in behalf of Col. Grant, Director of Public Buildings and  
Public Parks, a plan for Meridian Hill Park, heretofore approved, and  
requested advice as to the treatment of the horse race, which is to be  
the next feature of the park to be developed. - Further review made  
\$100,000 available at the existing location of the 10th Avenue.  
Mr. Collett said he desired advice in particular as to the

architectural treatment of the Meridian Hill Park, which was at the Grand Terrace,  
where an entrance was contemplated originally, but which has been omitted



because the Commission regarded it unnecessary, as there is the main entrance to the Upper Garden and one to the Lower Garden, each of them a short distance from the Grand Terrace. Mr. Peaslee suggested a niche as an architectural motive.

The Commission inspected Meridian Hill Park in the afternoon, and felt some architectural motive is needed at the Sixteenth Street end of the Grand Terrace, but that it should be made the subject of careful study and should not project as far the main entrance of the Upper Garden. A scale drawing was requested (Exhibit G).

9. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Col. Grant and Major Mehaffey, and also Mr. Kendall, discussed with the Commission the question of the erection of the pylons on Columbia Island. Major Mehaffey said the granite for the four pylons to be erected on the Island has not been ordered, and the difference in the price of bids, taken in connection with the proposed two pylons for the Boundary Channel Bridge, where it was planned to use Bethel White Granite, has brought up the question how best to adjust the situation. After discussion, the Commission approved the suggestion made by Mr. Kendall to erect the four pylons on Columbia Island of Mount Airy Granite, on condition that the base of the pylons of the Boundary Channel Bridge be changed from Bethel to Mount Airy Granite, to agree with the approved superstructure of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Both Col. Grant and Major Mehaffey were much pleased with this as it meant a saving they said of about \$38,000, and still provided good granite for the pylons.

Mr. Charles W. Eliot 2d, City Planner, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a suggested plan for the treatment of the roadways to connect with the Virginia end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.



because the Commission regarded it unnecessary, as there is the main entrance to the Upper Garden and one to the Lower Garden, each of them a short distance from the main terrace. Mr. Trenchard suggested a niche as an architectural motive.

The Commission suggested that the Hill Park in the afternoon, and felt some architectural motive is needed at the twentieth Street end of the main terrace, but that it should be made the subject of careful study and should not project far the main entrance of the Upper Garden. A scale drawing was suggested (Exhibit D).

2. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: Col. Grant and Major Mahaffey, and also Mr. Trenchard, discussed with the Commission the question of the erection of the pylons on Columbia Island. Major Mahaffey said the granite for the four pylons to be erected on the island has not been ordered, and the difference in the price of bids, taken in connection with the proposed two pylons for the Boundary Channel Bridge, which it was planned to use Bethel White Granite, has brought up the question how best to adjust the situation. After discussion, the Commission approved the suggestion made by Mr. Trenchard to erect the four pylons on Columbia Island of Bethel White Granite, on condition that the base of the pylons of the Boundary Channel Bridge be changed from Bethel to Mount Airy Granite, in agreement with the approved recommendations of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Both Col. Grant and Major Mahaffey were much pleased with this as it meant a saving of \$1,000,000, and still provided good granite for the pylons. Mr. Trenchard, who is Chief Engineer, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a suggested plan for the treatment of the pylons in connection with the Virginia and of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.



Mr. Eliot objected to the cross arms, as shown in the original design for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and in his plan eliminated them and indicated simply a much contracted plaza, with diverging roadways and a skew bridge to connect with the Lee Highway (which he said will pass the Arlington National Cemetery on the north side); the Boulevard to Great Falls northward; and the Mount Vernon Boulevard southward. Mr. Eliot read from a letter received from Mr. Medary on the subject in 1927, but Mr. Moore took the view that it offered a different interpretation from that which Mr. Eliot gave it. Mr. Eliot proposed cutting off part of the area proposed for the Arlington Cemetery, in order to make more of a direct connection with the Lee Highway. Mr. Kendall protested strongly against the omission of the cross arms, and the Commission agreed with him. Mr. Eliot asked what should be done to adjust the matter, and a general discussion followed as to the relation of the Columbia Island to the general plan of development of the locality. It was pointed out that by having the cross arm northward a much more appropriate connection could be made with Analostan Island, which it is expected will in due time become a part of the Park System of the District of Columbia. Mr. Kendall said so far as the treatment of the Plaza and cross arms is concerned hedges could be used in the development of the plan. The Commission finally agreed that Columbia Island with its connecting roadways should be made the subject of special study by Mr. Kendall in cooperation with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, with a view to having a plan submitted for further consideration by the Commission of Fine Arts. A report was submitted to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission (Exhibit H).



Mr. Elliot objected to the cross arms, as shown in the original design for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and in his plan eliminated them and indicated simply a single contracted plan, with diverging approaches and a high bridge to connect with the Lee Highway (which in said plan goes the Arlington National Cemetery on the north side); the Department to Great Falls Parkway; and the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway. Mr. Elliot read from a letter received from Mr. Henry on the subject in 1917, but Mr. Board took the view that it showed a different interpretation from that which Mr. Elliot gave it. Mr. Elliot proposed canceling all part of the cross proposed for the Arlington Cemetery, in order to make room for a direct connection with the Lee Highway. Mr. Board protested strongly against the elimination of the cross arms, and the Commission agreed with Mr. Board. Mr. Elliot stated that should be done to align the highway, and a memorial bridge should be placed at the junction of the Columbia River to the general plan of development of the locality. It was pointed out that by having the cross and memorial bridge more appropriate connection could be made with Annapolis Island, which it is expected will at the time become a part of the Park system of the District of Columbia. Mr. Board said so far as the treatment of the plan and cross arms is concerned before would be used in the development of the plan. The Commission finally agreed that Annapolis Island with its connecting approach should be made the subject of special study by Mr. Board in cooperation with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, with a view to having a plan submitted for their consideration by the Commission of this area. A report was submitted to the Arlington Memorial



10. "ROADWAY PLAN" FOR ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Under date of March 12, 1929, Major General D. P. Cheatham, The Quartermaster General, U.S.A., submitted the following letter, with a Roadway Plan for the Arlington National Cemetery, which is to connect in particular the Arlington Amphitheater and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with the Arlington Memorial Bridge:

"I am enclosing herewith a plan of the proposed new road system of Arlington National Cemetery to connect up with, and provide circulation from the Memorial Bridge plaza which comes to an end within the cemetery boundaries.

It is distinctly understood that the road which crosses east of the plaza of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is subject to change to conform to any variation which may be made in the design of this plaza.

In view of the fact that this proposed roadway system will be closely associated with the Memorial Bridge Entrance to Arlington and the Unknown Soldier's Memorial, both projects in which you are deeply interested, this preliminary map is sent to you for suggestions or criticism."

The plan was inspected by the Commission, and it was decided to refer the plan to Mr. Vitale for study with Mr. Kendall and the designers of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; their recommendations to be considered at the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts (Exhibit I)

11. MEDALS FOR LINCOLN ELLSWORTH, ROALD AMUNDSEN AND UMBERTO NOBILE: By letter dated March 7, 1929, Hon. Henry Herrick Bond, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, requested the names of sculptors for designing medals, as follows:

"The Deficiency Act signed March 4th has a provision for carrying into effect the Act of May 29, 1928, awarding a gold medal to Lincoln Ellsworth, Roald Amundsen and Umberto Nobile.

Will you be kind enough to send to this Department the names of three sculptors who, in your judgment, will be capable of submitting suitable designs? In addition to these three, it is our intention to ask Mr. Sinnock and Mr. Pietz of the Philadelphia Mint to submit models."

The Act of May 29, 1928, authorizing these medals (Private No. 287,







70th Congress), reads as follows:

"BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to present a gold medal to Lincoln Ellsworth, the distinguished American explorer, who, by his conspicuous courage, sagacity, and perseverance, made his famous polar flight of 1925 and the transpolar flight of 1926 and the President is further authorized to present gold medals of honor to Roald Amundsen, the distinguished Norwegian explorer, and to Umberto Nobile, the distinguished Italian explorer, who participated with the said Lincoln Ellsworth in the transpolar flight of 1926.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to receive, in the name of the Nation, the American flag which the said Lincoln Ellsworth took over the top from Kings Bay over the North Pole to Point Barrow and Teller, Alaska."

The First Deficiency Act, approved March 4, 1929 (Public No. 1034) appropriated \$2,380 for carrying out the provisions of the Act above quoted.

The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Weinman, who recommended the following sculptors being eminently fitted for this work, and the Commission endorsed his recommendation:

Robert I. Aitken, Sculptor, 650, West 25th Street, New York City,  
A. Stirling Calder, Sculptor, 11 East 14th Street, New York City,  
Berthold Nebel, Sculptor, Bible House, New York City.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Bond was informed

accordingly. (Exhibit J)

12. **CLAY SCULPTURE:** Mr. Quinn submitted with a letter dated March 18th a blueprint, plan and elevation as shown to and approved by Mr. Vitale. The plan also shows a revision of the paths in the park (at Caracas, Venezuela) as suggested by him.

The blueprint was brought to the attention of Mr. Vitale, who approved the plan after inspecting it and noting a slight change thereon. The Commission approved the plan and elevation accordingly. (Exhibit K)

13. **EMERITORY MEDAL, MARINE CORPS:** By letter dated March 8, 1929, Major General W. C. Neville, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, submitted a design for an Emeritory Medal, to be issued to officers and enlisted







men who participated in certain operations in Foreign Countries while on expeditionary duty with the U. S. Marine Corps, as follows:

"As directed in Executive Order No. 3524, dated July 28, 1921, there is submitted for advice as to its merits, a sketch of a proposed design for an Expeditionary Medal to be issued to officers and enlisted men who participated in certain operations in Foreign Countries while on expeditionary duty with the U. S. Marine Corps.

The obverse represents an expeditionary force of Marines making its landing through the surf under fire, and typifies the service which is to be commemorated. The reverse shown is that already in use on the Dominican Campaign Medal, sample of which is attached to the enclosed sketch. The suspension ribbon is in the same design and colors (scarlet and gold, the Marine Corps colors) as that of the Expeditionary Ribbon, which has heretofore been worn in lieu of a medal.

It is requested that the sketch of the proposed design of the Expeditionary Medal, and the Dominican Campaign Medal, be returned to this office after they have served their purpose."

The design was submitted to Mr. Weinman, who stated that this design has no medallion quality of composition, and that it is too much of a picture or illustration. The Commission agreed with Mr. Weinman, and the design was disapproved. (Exhibit I)

14. MONUMENT TO CARDINAL GIBBONS: The Commission inspected the models prepared for the Monument to Cardinal Gibbons, which is to be erected by authority of Congress in front of the Sacred Heart Church, Sixteenth Street and Park Road. The models were inspected at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 920 Tenth Street, N.W., and were shown to the Commission by Dr. Charles W. Darr, LL.D., Chairman of the Memorial Statue Provisional Committee, who had requested that the Commission inspect the models in letter of February 27, 1929 (Exhibit II).

After inspecting the models the Commission decided that Model No. 3 seemed to them the best and most appropriate for the location. This model represented a seated figure of Cardinal Gibbons, to be 6 feet high, and



no other significant evidence of exchange of ideas or testimony was seen.

[illegible]

U. S. Justice Dept.  
in furtherance of the investigation of the  
activities of the Communist Party in the  
United States and its branches in  
various foreign countries.

[illegible]

It is noted regarding the 14 October 1961 letter that it is  
dated 10 October 1961, and that it is dated 10 October 1961.  
The letter is dated 10 October 1961, and it is dated 10 October 1961.

The following was submitted to Mr. Linman, who stated that this design

It is no use saying that it is too much of a

The Commission agreed with Mr. Weinman,

(11)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total amount of the loan is to be paid out

1994



the pedestal 6 feet high by 6 ~~to~~ 8 feet at the base.

Thereupon Dr. Darr said that Model No. 3 is the work of Leo Lentelli, Sculptor, of New York City. The Commission recommended that Mr. Lentelli consult with Mr. Weinman in the further development of the model; that a design for the pedestal should be submitted; and that the landscape plan offered should be developed in connection with the project. Dr. Darr said Prof. Murphy, Architect of the Sacred Heart Church designed the pedestal.

Dr. Darr was greatly pleased with the result and thanked the Commission for inspecting the models and the conclusion reached. He was officially notified of the selection (Exhibit M-17).

15. FREER GALLERY OF ART PURCHASES: The Commission visited the Freer Gallery of Art in the afternoon, and inspected articles proposed for purchase for the Gallery, consisting of Persian calligraphy, parchments, book binding, pottery, metal work, miniatures, and several other articles, all of which were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. A report approving these purchases was signed in behalf of the Commission by the Chairman (Exhibit N).

16. PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY: Col. Grant requested the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the purchase of additional land at Calvert Street and Connecticut Avenue, for the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, by letter dated March 7, 1929, as follows:

"In accordance with the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1929, your Commission's approval is requested of the addition to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway of Lots 801, 802 and 823 in Square 2201. This property, as shown on the accompanying print, is situated immediately adjacent to the west end of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge and lies along the south side of Calvert Street, west of Connecticut Ave.

The addition of this property to the parkway will enable the



Send out to test 3 in 6 of each test 3 in 600 and

Internal coil is shown and is 1/2" of length and 1/4" of diameter.

ALL that, all that belongs to our nation and all that we have in the world

J-001 ; John M. H. to completed contract at number 7, 25 101st Avenue

only a small part of the population of India today is not ailed

On 19th July 1964, the attendance of Anglo-Indians at St. Xavier's was 100.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors, signed, 1907.

1. (1-11-1964) 10:00 AM to 10:15 AM

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

© 2000 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

signed in behalf of the Commission by

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1960-1961

not, unless the connection was made by the fact that I had been told that he was in

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. Slightly adjacent to the west end of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge



construction of an entrance road in prolongation of 24th Street, making it possible for traffic from the residential areas, west of Rock Creek Park and east of Wisconsin Avenue, to enter the parkway at the intersection of 24th Street and Connecticut Avenue, thereby relieving the congestion at the intersection of Connecticut Ave. and Calvert Street, by far one of the most congested crossings in the city, complicated as it is with street car lines. In addition, this purchase will secure this entrance against a large apartment development, such as has been proposed, which would be entirely incongruous with the other surroundings and detrimental to the sylvan character of the parkway."

The Commission, after inspection of the plan, approved the purchase of the land in question (Exhibit O).

17. **SAMUEL GOMPERS MEMORIAL, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:** By letter dated March 7, 1929, Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, requested further advice as to their proposed memorial, as follows:

"The Committee having in charge the erection of a stone monument to Samuel Gompers is making progress. An appeal has been sent out and money is coming in very nicely. We expect to raise \$100,000.

At a meeting of the Gompers Memorial Committee, held in Miami, Florida, recently, the question of the size of the monument was discussed, and I was requested as a result of the action taken, to find out from you whether or not there was any limit to the height of the monument to be erected, and if so, to what extent.

In my talk with the Commission of Fine Arts, it was my understanding that the triangle between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, Massachusetts Avenue and I Street, would be available for the monument, subject to such landscaping as would be required for the memorial.

The Chairman of our Committee, Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been authorized to send out a letter to Sculptors, for the purpose of securing the submission of models for the memorial, with estimates of cost, this matter to be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the latter part of May. President Green is submitting with his letter a plat of the triangle, giving the dimensions, and also the width of the four streets that touch the triangle.

If you can furnish this information at an early date, I would appreciate it."

Mr. Moore said that Mr. Morrison called personally at the Office of



The Commission, after inspection of the plan, approved the

[illegible]

Below is a list of all coins sold at the auction, ordered by lot number.

101101 33 12100000

100,000,000

Mr. Moore said that Morrison called personally at the Office to advise him to discontinue his investigation.



Commission as to the Memorial and was particularly desirous of having a form of Competition; that this matter was then taken up with Mr. Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society, who advised that the National Sculpture Society has no set form of program for competitions, as conditions concerning such vary widely, but that the Committee on Competition Programs (of which Mr. Weinman is Chairman) gives advice in drawing up a program in conformity with the "Code". Mr. Weinman requested the National Sculpture Society to send a booklet giving suggestions relative to competitions. This was sent to Mr. Morrison, together with the information above stated, and with the suggestion that the American Federation of Labor take up the question of Program of Competition with Mr. Weinman (Exhibit F).

18. COAST GUARD MEMORIAL: Mr. Vitale, in company with Commander W.J. Wheeler and Commander C. W. Cairnes, visited the Coast Guard Memorial at the south end of the Arlington National Cemetery, in accordance with their request for advice as to planting at the Memorial. Mr. Vitale recommended that the plan to put in additional planting, especially cedars, be held in abeyance for a year, to see how the existing cedars develop; that in the meantime the laurel could be given some trimming. The Coast Guard officials were satisfied with these recommendations.

19. MOUNT VERNON BOULEVARD: Mr. Vitale was in conference with Capt. P.St.J. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, on Wednesday afternoon, March 20, 1929, in regard to the Mount Vernon Boulevard. Captain Wilson said \$2,500,000 is available for its construction, and that it is very much desired to have the Boulevard built by 1932, the Bicentennial of the Birthday of George Washington. The route is to extend along the Historic Potomac, through Alexandria, to Mount Vernon, a distance







of approximately 14 miles. The "River Route" had heretofore been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, and Mr. Vitale conferred with Capt. Wilson as to the plan for the route. Mr. Vitale reported as follows as to his interview with Captain Wilson:

"As requested, I had a conference with Captain Wilson of the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington on Wednesday last. Captain Wilson showed me the incomplected drawings for the Mount Vernon Boulevard. Only two points in this respect were taken up:

First - the advisability of having 30' roadways instead of 20' where the traffic is diverted on two separate alignments of the Boulevard. Both Captain Wilson and myself consider a 20' roadway for traffic in one direction insufficient as the nature of the Boulevard is such that traffic will be frequently concentrated in one direction only at certain times of the day.

Second - I stated that I did not believe it important that the edges of the fill in water should be curved rather than straight as the curvature is too small at the scale to count in any way.

I requested Captain Wilson to send to the Commission the drawings as soon as they are finished and promised that, if referred to me, I should be glad to spend some time by myself going over the entire route."

20. BRONZE TABLETS, ARMY WAR COLLEGE: In accordance with arrangements made, the Commission were in conference with Major General WM. D. Connor, Commandant, of the Army War College, regarding bronze tablets which he desires to install at the College in commemoration of the graduates, -one additional tablet to be installed each year. At the present time, he said, there are about 100 graduates a year, and 10 or 12 tablets are to be erected with the names of the graduates since the time of the creation of the Army War College about 25 years ago, under the leadership of Hon. Elihu Root, creator of the General Staff of the Army. The Commission called attention to the fine, large "Elihu Root Memorial Tablet", in the entrance room of the College, made by







Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, and advised that this should be a standard for others to be erected at the College. General Connor said he would be glad to see all tablets of the "Root Tablet" type, but felt such a tablet even on a reduced scale would be too costly for the graduates, who will be expected to pay for it.

General Connor submitted several samples of bronze tablets. They were brought to the attention of Mr. Weinman, who made particular criticisms and suggestions concerning them. A report embodying the recommendations of the Commission was sent to General Connor (Exhibit Q).

The Commission adjourned at 6:30 p.m., to meet in Washington on Thursday, April 25, 1923. After leaving the War College the Commission inspected the Supreme Court Building site, and the area about the Capitol Grounds. The Commission had as their guests at luncheon Lieut. Col. U.S. Grant 3d, Major J. C. Mehaflay, Mr. Kendall and Mr. Eliot.



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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
MAR 21 1929  
NOTED

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1929

NEW SUPREME COURT BUILDING:

Mr. H. P. Jaemmerer,  
Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jaemmerer:

Mr. Lynn directs me to send you the  
enclosed two copies of diagrammatic plot  
plan of the building for the Supreme Court.

Please return these to this office  
by Friday as we have need of them at that  
time.

Very truly yours,

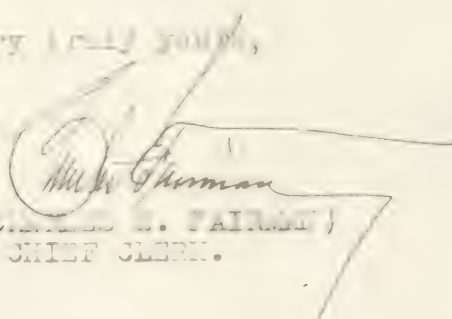
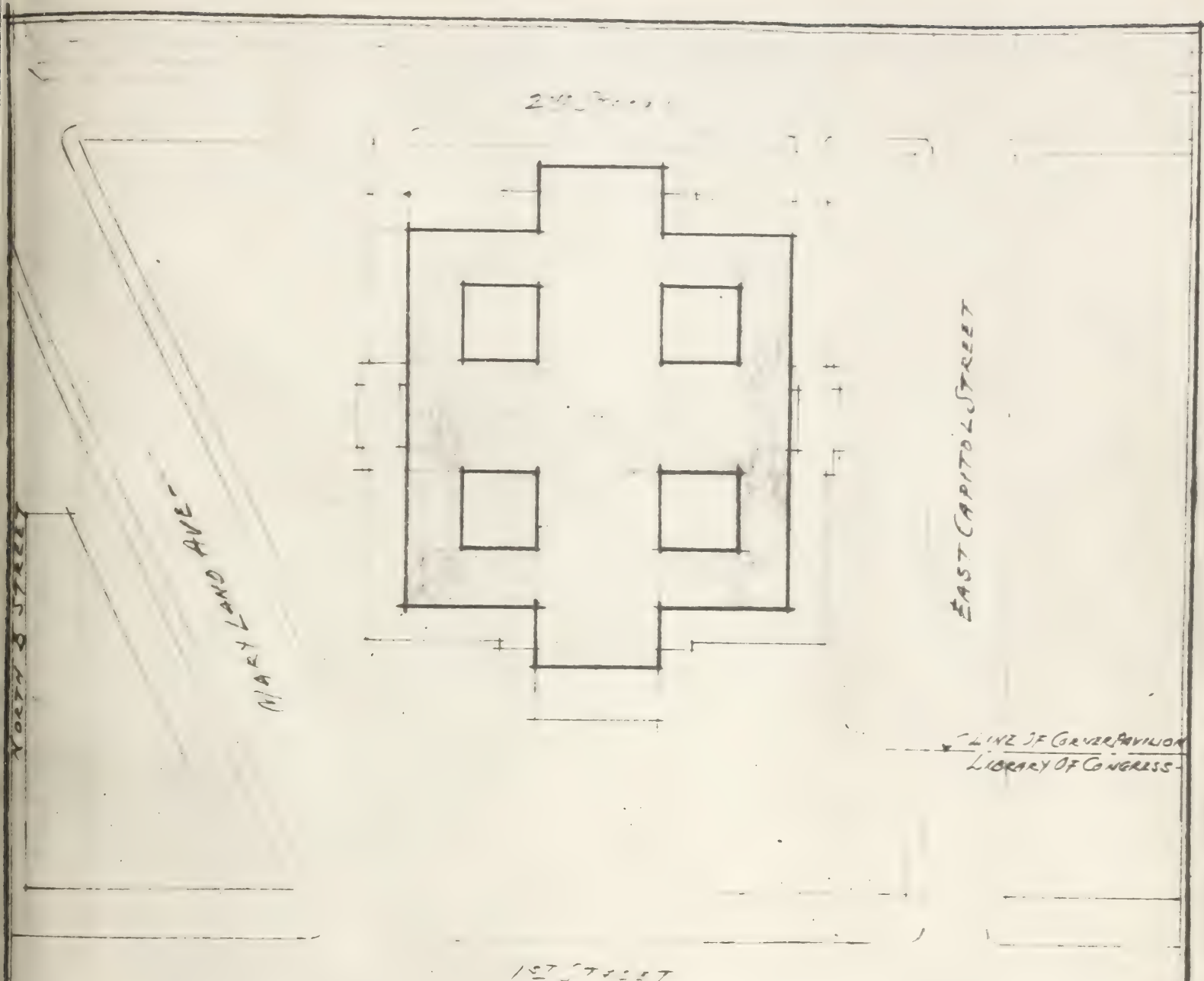
  
(CHARLES E. FAIRMAN)  
CHIEF CLERK.

EXHIBIT A









- DIAGRAMMATIC PLOT PLAN -  
 - BUILDING FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. -  
 - WASHINGTON, D.C.  
 - SCALE = 1" = 100'

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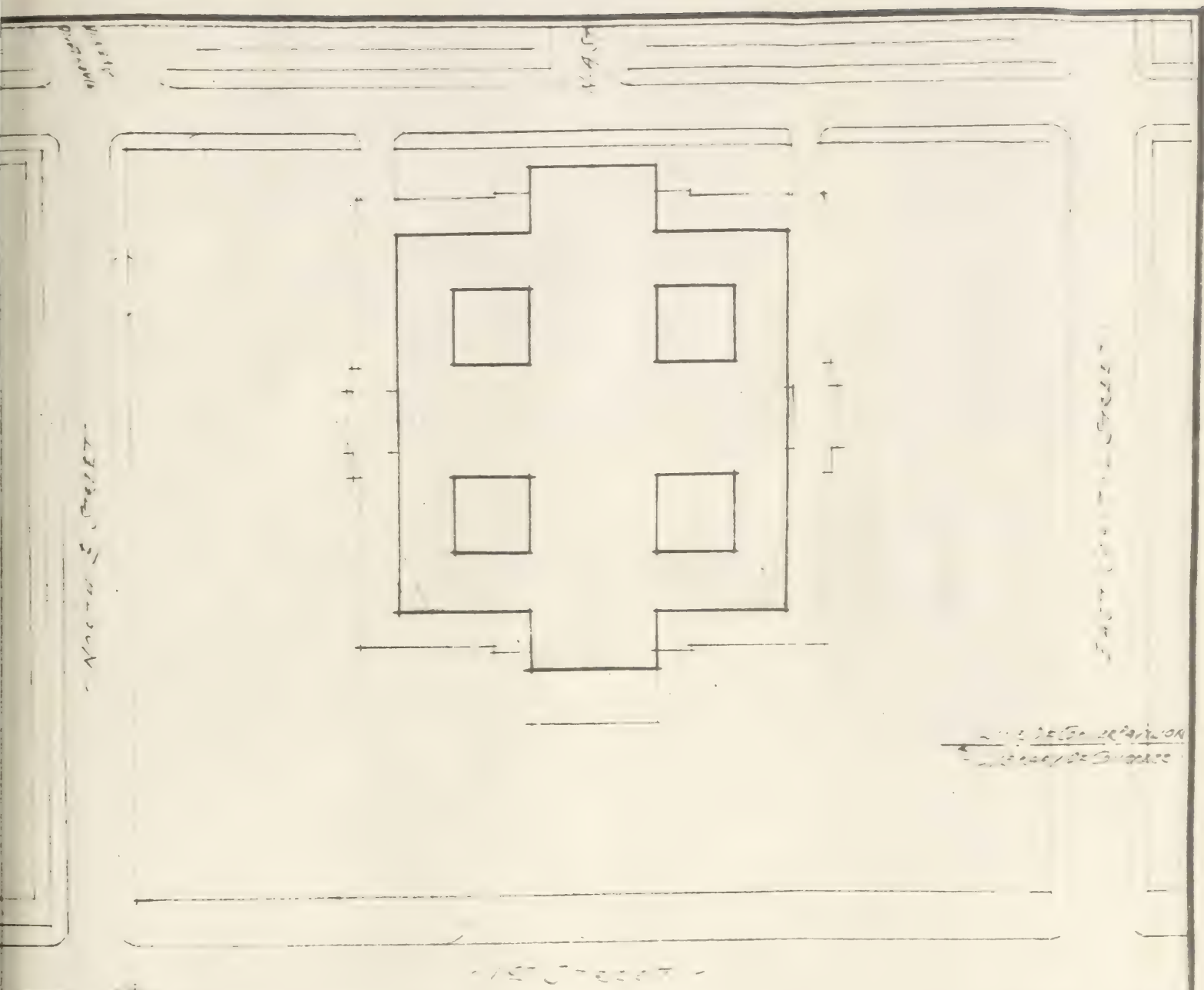
- CASS GILBERT - ARCHT -  
 - 244 MACDONALD - N.Y.

MAR 12 '29 - J.T.M.









DIAGRAMMATIC PLOT PLAN -  
 BUILDING FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.  
 WASHINGTON D.C.  
 SCALE 1/2" = 100'  
 SK-50-  
 CASS GILBERT ARCHT.  
 224 MADISON AVE. N.Y.

MAY 18 '29 (T.H.)







[PUBLIC—No. 1036—70TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 13929]

An Act To provide for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the commission created by the Act entitled "An Act to create a commission to be known as the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes," approved April 11, 1928, is authorized and directed to carry out the plan for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds recommended by the commission in Scheme B of its report to the Congress contained in House Document Numbered 252, Seventieth Congress, first session, with certain modifications, as follows:

(1) Provision for an avenue extending from the western fountain in front of the Union Station southwesterly to Pennsylvania Avenue, joining said avenue between Second and Third Streets Northwest;

(2) Closing of North Capitol Street south of D Street;

(3) Closing of C Street to vehicular traffic between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, and removal of street-car tracks from C Street and re-laying them in a depression and subway between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, and extending the street-car tracks on C Street from Delaware Avenue to First Street Northeast;

(4) Removal of street-car tracks from Delaware Avenue and B Street (including the spur extending from Delaware Avenue into the Capitol Grounds) and re-laying them on First Street Northeast;

(5) Construction of an underground garage extending from Delaware Avenue to New Jersey Avenue;

(6) Acquisition of private property and removal of existing buildings, as hereinafter provided; and

(7) Construction of terraces and fountains, grading, landscaping, and architectural treatment.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, under the direction of the commission—

(1) To acquire, on behalf of the United States, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, all or any part of the privately owned lands, including buildings and other structures, in lot 800 of square numbered 574; square numbered 575; lots 1, 2, and 818 of square numbered 630; lot 1 of square numbered 631; the western half of square numbered 633; and reservation numbered 12, as such squares and reservation appear on the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia as of the date of the approval of this Act. Any condemnation proceedings instituted under authority of this Act shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1890, as amended.

(2) When title to the property specified in subdivision (1) of this section has been vested in the United States, to provide for the

EXHIBIT B.



demolition and removal, as expeditiously as possible, of any structures thereon; and to provide for the demolition and removal, as expeditiously as possible, of any structures on other lands within the area of the proposed development.

(3) To enter into contracts, to purchase materials, supplies, equipment, and accessories, in the open market, to employ the necessary personnel, including professional services without reference to section 35 of the Act approved June 25, 1910, and to make such expenditures, including expenditures for advertising and travel and the purchase of technical and reference books, as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. All privately owned lands acquired under the provisions of this Act, together with all other lands within the area of development proposed in Scheme B of House Document Numbered 252, Seventieth Congress, first session, including streets and roadways, shall be a part of the Capitol Grounds under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, and all lands within such area heretofore under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol; except that any street or roadway within such area under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol until such time as the Architect of the Capitol files notice in writing with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that such transfer is necessary for the proposed development.

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of any street-railway company, the removal of whose tracks is necessary under the plan of the proposed development, when so requested in writing by the Architect of the Capitol, to remove any of such tracks, to repair and restore the space vacated, and to relay such tracks on the streets designated, as may be directed by the Architect of the Capitol, the total cost thereof to be borne by said companies.

(b) Whenever, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, it becomes necessary to change the grade of any street occupied by the tracks of any street-railway company the company shall adjust the grade of such tracks to the new grade of the street, the total cost of such adjustment to be borne by said company.

SEC. 5. The Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the development of that part of the public grounds in the District of Columbia connecting the Capitol Grounds with the Washington Monument and known as the Mall parkway, in accordance with the plans of Major L'Enfant and the so-called MacMillan Commission, with such modifications thereof as may be recommended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and approved by the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. Such development shall include the grounds now occupied by the Botanic Garden between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues west of First Street, and, as to such grounds, the development shall be in accordance with the approved plans for enlarging the Capitol Grounds. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, jurisdiction over that part of the public grounds the development of which is herein authorized shall be transferred to the Director of

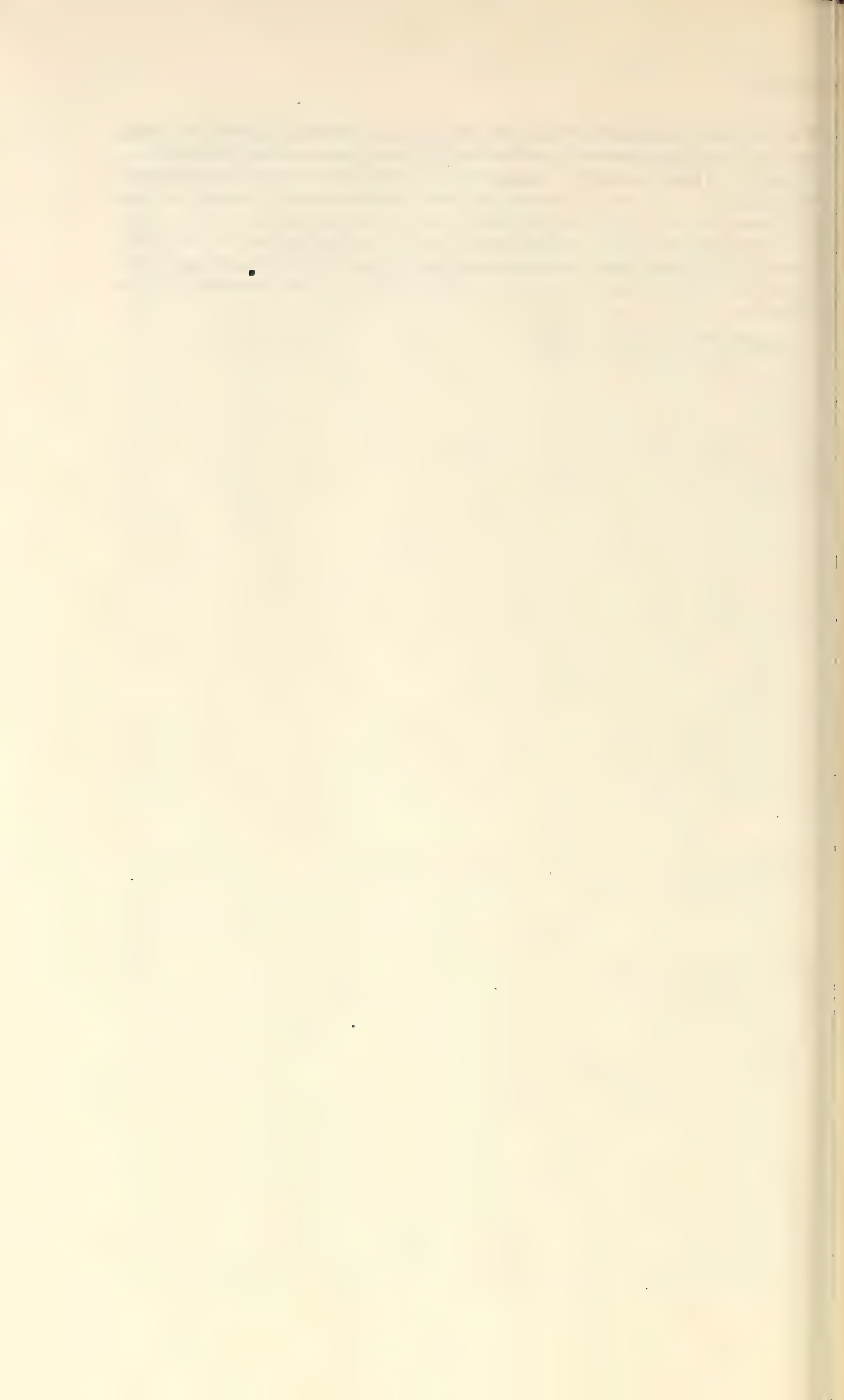


Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital at such time as may be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$4,912,414, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds to carry out the provisions of this Act relating to the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. Appropriations made under authority of this section shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior.

Approved, March 4, 1929.







COPY

March 29, 1929.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

In discussing the question of closing Maryland Avenue, at the meeting on March 31st, the Commission of Fine Arts were led to a general consideration of the entire area of which the Capitol forms the center. The plan for the treatment of the area to the north of the Capitol as far as Massachusetts Avenue has been settled in a satisfactory manner. The treatment of the Mall is now provided for and needs only determination and comparatively small appropriations to carry it through according to the Plan. If the Capitol is to be particularly balanced on its hill the treatment between the Capitol and the river should be studied with a view to utilizing the James Creek Canal and the wide and well shaded avenues leading to the south. The basis for a wonderful development is already laid in the street plan. This is one of the blighted districts of Washington and is susceptible by adequate treatment of being raised into great convenience and beauty.

The Commission saw another great opportunity in carrying the composition which begins at the Lincoln Memorial and extends through the Mall to the Capitol. The Commission favors a plan which shall use East Capitol Street as a backbone for the creation of a Center of Education and Letters, extending through to the Anacostia River and Park, with a great demonstration at the end of the axis. The new Folger Shakespeare building and the extension of the buildings of the Library of Congress to the east would form the beginning of such a development. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Commission in connection with the proposed location of a building to represent Sciences and Industry at the end of East Capitol Street. The Commission has not favored this idea because it had in mind a more monumental development of this location. Senator Smoot has in mind locating the Sciences and Industry building south of the Mall, between Seventh and Ninth Street, keeping open the cross axis as planned in 1901.

It is the strong feeling of the Commission that a study should now be made of the entire area south and east of the Capitol, including a model. The Commission trusts that when the model for the United States Supreme Court Building is made it will include the entire area about the Capitol Grounds.

I hope this will meet your views.

Cordially yours,

Mr. David Lynn,  
Architect of the Capitol,  
Washington, D.C.

Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

EXHIBIT C



[illegible]

The Commission has been studying the question of the location of the proposed building for the Department of the Interior, and has been advised by the Department of the Interior that the proposed building should be located in the city of Washington, D. C. The Commission has been studying the question of the location of the proposed building for the Department of the Interior, and has been advised by the Department of the Interior that the proposed building should be located in the city of Washington, D. C. The Commission has been studying the question of the location of the proposed building for the Department of the Interior, and has been advised by the Department of the Interior that the proposed building should be located in the city of Washington, D. C.

It is the strong feeling of the Commission that a study should now be made of the entire area south and east of the Capitol, including the area within the limits of the existing Supreme Court Building is made it will include the entire area about the Capitol grounds.

I hope this will meet your views.

Charles Moore,  
Ordinarily Yours,  
C. M. Moore.

Mr. David Lynn,  
Architect of the Capitol,



COPY

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL  
Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1929.

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
Commission on Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

This is in appreciation of your letter of March 29, 1929, in which you refer to the treatment of the area to the north of the Capitol, to the treatment of the Mall and outlining a wonderful plan for the treatment of the ground to the south of the Capitol.

This plan unfolds a great possibility in the development of the area that is now unsatisfactory from any point of view. It is a forward reaching plan which speaks well for the Capital City in the future, and I trust that we may have some part in bringing this wonderful scheme to pass.

Respectfully,

David Lynn,

Architect of the Capitol.

Exhibit C-1



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1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*

*[Faint handwritten notes]*



March 22, 1929.

My dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, gave special detailed consideration to your communication of March 18th, in which you say:

"At the meeting of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission, held March 3, 1929, the following resolution was adopted:

'Resolved that Senator Reed and the Architect of the Capitol constitute a committee to take into consideration the enlargement of the proposed Supreme Court lot to include all the property bounded by Maryland Avenue, First Street, B Street, and Second St., which includes the property now occupied by the Methodist Building.'

It will be of great value to this subcommittee if we may have your opinion as to the advisability of the purchase of this additional area for a site for the Supreme Court Building.

I hope that you may be able to give an opinion so that we may feel that it has been duly considered by others than the members of the subcommittee."

When your request was received, telegrams were sent to the former architect members of the Commission of Fine Arts, so that the Commission might have the views not only of the present members, but also of all the members who have in the past given special study to the development of Washington.

It is the opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts that under no circumstances whatever should Maryland Avenue be closed.

Maryland Avenue is the great approach to the Capitol of the United States from the north and east. Nothing should block the sense of openness and directness of this approach. It is not enough to see the Dome. The steps of the Capitol should continue to be visible.

The location of the Library of Congress, thrusting a corner into Pennsylvania Avenue, is universally regarded as a mutilation of the great plan of Washington. It should serve as a warning.

The tentative block plan of the Supreme Court building (which you were good enough to show to the Commission) indicates that a structure sufficient for the needs of the Court, present and prospective, can be built on the area already purchased for the purpose. Therefore the requirements of additional space may be disregarded. The Supreme Court building will get its value not from its size but from the dignity of its design and of its landscape setting. The area is ample to give every opportunity to the designers.



The Commission of this body, in its capacity as a body, has a special interest in the subject of the building in which you are...

It is the wish of the Commission that the building should be a landmark in the city, and that it should be a building of which the people of the city should be proud.

It is the wish of the Commission that the building should be a landmark in the city, and that it should be a building of which the people of the city should be proud.

It will be of great value to this subcommittee if you have your opinion as to the advisability of the purchase of the building. I hope that you will be able to give us your opinion as to the advisability of the purchase of the building.

The Commission of this body, in its capacity as a body, has a special interest in the subject of the building in which you are...

It is the wish of the Commission that the building should be a landmark in the city, and that it should be a building of which the people of the city should be proud.

It is the wish of the Commission that the building should be a landmark in the city, and that it should be a building of which the people of the city should be proud.

It is the wish of the Commission that the building should be a landmark in the city, and that it should be a building of which the people of the city should be proud.



The Commission recognize fully the desirability and even the necessity of the United States acquiring the triangle bounded by Maryland Avenue, First Street, D Street North, and Second Street, and the utilization of that space either for gardens or for a building devoted to Government purposes. The Commission urged the purchase of this triangle at the time the present structures were contemplated.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Mr. David Lynn,  
Architect of the Capitol, and, subject to a certain extent, Chairman.  
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT D

COPY

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL  
Washington, D.C.

March 25th, 1929

U. S. Supreme Court Building

Charles Moore

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
The Fine Arts Commission,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 22nd, 1929, in which you set forth the consideration given to the subject of an enlarged site for the Supreme Court Building, and the decision arrived at by The Fine Arts Commission.

I wish to record my appreciation of the promptness and thoroughness which has attended my request for information on this subject.

I appreciate very much the interest shown in this matter.

Respectfully,

Exhibit D-1

David Lynn,

Architect of the Capitol



The Committee was also told that the Committee was not aware of any other persons who had been in contact with the Committee or who had been in contact with the Committee in the past. The Committee was also told that the Committee was not aware of any other persons who had been in contact with the Committee or who had been in contact with the Committee in the past.

For the Committee of the House:

Mr. [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Mr. [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

Mr. [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

[Text]

I am in receipt of your letter of [Date], in which you set forth the Committee's interest in the [Subject] and the Committee's interest in the [Subject]. The Committee is interested in the [Subject] and the Committee is interested in the [Subject].

I have received your request for information and the Committee is interested in the [Subject] and the Committee is interested in the [Subject].

I appreciate very much the interest shown in this

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Mrs. Fraser:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, approved the models for the Lindbergh Medal, as shown by the photographs submitted, subject to a few changes in matters of detail, which Mr. Weinman will bring to your attention today.

Please send a photograph of the obverse, and of the reverse, as finally completed to the Commission of Fine Arts at your earliest convenience, so they can be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser,  
328 East 42d Street,  
New York, N.Y.

Exhibit E



March 12, 1911.

Dear Sir,

The Commission on the Arts, at their meeting yesterday, approved the report of the Commission on the Arts, as shown by the photograph attached, which is a copy of the report in detail, which will be sent to you by the Commission, and of the reverse, as finally completed to the Commission of Fine Arts at your earliest convenience, so they can be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Adams

Secretary

Mr. James Smith

383 East 42d Street,

New York, N.Y.

Exhibit B

COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Mr. Coletti:

The sketch for the Artemas Ward statue was considered by the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting yesterday.

In the first place, the Commission thought that the \$50,000 available for the entire composition would be insufficient to produce an equestrian statue. They therefore recommend a standing figure of a Revolutionary soldier with the features of General Artemas Ward, especially attention being given to the silhouette.

The members of the Commission were not satisfied with the horse as presented in your sketch. They thought it would require an amount of further study which you could ill afford to give to a work so limited in costs. The Commission feel that this is an opportunity to produce an ideal Revolutionary soldier and that the portrait should be subordinated to the general conception. Will you please let me know how you feel about this?

Cordially yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Joseph A. Coletti, Esq.,  
295 Huntington Avenue,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

Exhibit F



March 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Collett:

The receipt for the interest on the loan is enclosed.

The Commission of the Interior is now in session.

In the first place, the Commission thought that the \$1,000

available for the entire competition could be distributed to

produce an effective result. The Commission is now in session.

Figure of a horse is being taken with the Commission of the Interior.

especially attention being given to the Commission.

The members of the Commission are not satisfied with the horse

as presented in your letter. They think it would require an amount

of further study which you could ill afford to give to a work so limited

in scope. The Commission feel that it is an opportunity to produce

an ideal revolutionary result and that the result should be

submitted to the General Commission. Will you please let me

know how you feel about this?

Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Jones

Chairman.

Joseph A. Collett, Esq.,

222 Washington Avenue,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Encl.

COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, approved in general the plan submitted in your behalf by Mr. Peaslee for the treatment of the Grand Terrace of Meridian Hill Park.

After an inspection of the site, the Commission felt that the expression of the end of the Grand Terrace, on Sixteenth Street, should be made the subject of special study, with the prevailing idea of simplification of the design to the extreme.

The Commission would be pleased to have Mr. Peaslee submit a scale drawing of the proposed treatment.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director,  
Public Buildings and Public Parks  
of the National Capital,  
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit G



March 22, 1934

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21,

1934, approved in general the plan submitted in your letter of

March 14, 1934, for the treatment of the Grand Terrace of Lincoln Hall.

After an inspection of the site, the Commission felt that the

proposition of the use of the Grand Terrace, as indicated above, should

be made the subject of special study, with the following plan of

signification of the design to the Commission.

The Commission would be pleased to have Mr. [Name] submit a

scale drawing of the proposed treatment.

Very truly yours,

Very respectfully,  
[Name]

[Name]

[Name]

Enclosed for Mr. [Name], U. S. Grant 36, Director,  
Public Buildings and Public Works  
of the National Capital,  
Washington, D. C.

COPY

March 25, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, gave particular attention to the development of the features on Columbia Island relating to the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The Commission regard the bridge as an essential portion of the Park System of the District of Columbia. The bridge extends from the Lincoln Memorial into the Arlington National Cemetery, where it has an appropriate ending. On the west the bridge is vitally related to the proposed boulevard extending up the Potomac to Great Falls. On the east the bridge has a vital connection with the highway to Mount Vernon. All other services which the bridge may render should be made subservient to these three main purposes. The design, therefore, should fit these purposes primarily. Every effort should be made to facilitate the passage of the utilitarian traffic originating in Virginia to the Key Bridge on the west and the Highway Bridge on the east, thereby keeping the Memorial Bridge to its original purpose as a great memorial structure and not as a traffic convenience. The Commission regard the extension of the arms east and west on Columbia Island as an essential part of the bridge design, conducive to the main purposes of the bridge as above outlined. The Commission believe that if these main purposes are kept in the foreground all subordinate purposes may be accommodated thereto. It is understood that a further study is to be made of the treatment of the bridge features on Columbia Island, and that these new studies will be available at the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts.

The Commission approved the suggestion made by Mr. Kendall to erect the four pylons on Columbia Island of Mount Airy Granite, on condition that the base of the pylons of the Boundary Channel Bridge be changed from Bethel to Mount Airy Granite, to agree with the approved superstructure of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has submitted a "Roadway Plan" for the Arlington National Cemetery, to relate the Memorial Amphitheater with the Virginia end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The plan is being made the subject of study.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,  
Executive and Disbursing Officer,  
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit H





COPY

March 22, 1929.

My dear General Cheatham:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, gave consideration to the plan which you submitted with your letter of March 13th, of the proposed new road system of Arlington National Cemetery, to connect with the Memorial Bridge plaza, and with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The plan will be made the subject of special study by the Landscape Architect member of the Commission, Mr. Ferruccio Vitale, and by Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, Architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. It is thought the architect and sculptor of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier should be consulted in connection with the plan.

A report will be submitted to you as promptly as possible.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General D. F. Cheatham,  
The Quartermaster General, U.S.A.,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit I



1000, 1000

1000, 1000

The Committee on the part of the Government, in its report of 1890, has  
been organized in the same manner as the Committee on the part of the  
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Government, in its report of 1890, has been organized in the same manner

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John D. Smith

John D. Smith  
Secretary of the  
Committee on the  
part of the  
Government

COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Mr. Bond:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, gave consideration to your letter of March 7th, requesting that the Commission of Fine Arts suggest three sculptors, capable of submitting suitable designs for the gold medals to be given to Lincoln Ellsworth, Roald Amundsen and Umberto Nobile, by authority of Congress. The Commission suggest the following sculptors as being eminently fitted for this work:

Robert I. Aitken, Sculptor, 630 West 25th Street, New York City;  
A. Bitling Calder, Sculptor, 11 East 14th Street, New York City;  
Berthold Nebel, Sculptor, Bible House, New York City.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Henry H. Bond,  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit J





COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Mr. Quinn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, approved the plan and elevation for the Henry Clay statue, as shown by the blueprint submitted with your letter of March 18th. You will note a slight change in the plan, made by Mr. Vitale, which is being returned to you.

The Commission understand that your contract for the statue has been signed by the Secretary of State.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Edward T. Quinn, Esq.,  
237 East 61st Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Exhibit K



1871, 1872, 1873

1874, 1875

The Committee of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the right of suffrage, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the right of suffrage, and that the same will be reported to the House of Representatives at the next session.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

James M. Smith

Secretary

1876, 1877, 1878

1879, 1880, 1881

1882, 1883, 1884

1885, 1886, 1887

COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear General Neville:

The Commission of Fine Arts considered very carefully the sketch for the proposed Expeditionary Medal, which you submitted with your letter of March 8th, at their meeting on March 21, 1929.

The Commission has been giving a great deal of attention to the subject of medals and has been trying to bring about a radical change, so that when the United States gives a medal for distinguished service, the medal itself should correspond to the service commemorated. The designing of a medal is an art in itself. A design which would be entirely suitable for a painting cannot be translated into a medal. The Commission therefore suggest that you secure the services of one of perhaps a dozen medallists in this country who are capable of producing a work of art. The Commission recognizes the fact that there are commercial firms throughout the country who will produce anything that is submitted to them, but the fine arts in this country have gone beyond that stage and we should really have the services of the very best men to make these mementos of exceptional service. The Commission trusts that we may be able to cooperate in this work and produce a result of which you will be proud.

The sketch, and the Dominican Campaign Medal submitted, are herewith returned.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General W. C. Neville,  
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps,  
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit I





# Knights of Columbus

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES W. DARR, LL. D.  
STATE DEPUTY

February 27, 1929.

NOTED

1103 VERMONT AVENUE

RECEIVED  
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
MAR 1 1929

Fine Arts Commission,  
Department of Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have delayed in answering your letter, and since receiving your letter, I have been advised that your meeting will be held on the 21st of March.

The models from which one is to be selected for the statue of the late Cardinal Gibbons, to be erected in Washington, were exhibited at the Mayflower Hotel from the 10th to the 16th, of February, as you have already been advised, but inasmuch as the manager of the Hotel desired the space, we were obliged, of course, to remove the models and have placed them in the reception room of the Knights of Columbus Hall, at 920 Tenth Street, N.W., where they will be whenever it will please you to attend, of which time I should very much like to be advised.

At this moment, one of the models has been removed by the sculptor for the purpose of making a change, and another has indicated that he would like to make a little change in his. We hope that these changes will be made and ready immediately after the Inauguration. Outside of that, the models are ready for your inspection, but if you do not have an opportunity to view them before the 21st of March, all the changes will have been made, so that you may have an opportunity to view the models in the changed condition.

It was also understood among the sculptors that any changes suggested in any model must be made, and it is also understood that the portrait, or likeness, of the Cardinal as shown on the models is not to be regarded as important, because they have made no special attempt to produce a perfect picture of the Cardinal in the models, but rather to demonstrate their treatment of the figure, etc., but guaranteeing, of course, to the satisfaction of the Commission, and of the Committee in charge of the matter, that the finished product will carry with

EXHIBIT M





March 21st, 1929.

Dr. C. C. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,  
Dr. Charles Moore, representing The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Miss Katharine H. Rhoades and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, as provided  
in Paragraph 4 of the Codicil to the Will of the late Charles  
L. Freer, have examined the following objects:

12 pages of calligraphy, as follows:

- 1 page of Persian calligraphy by Kemaleddin.
- 1 " " " " " "
- 1 " " " " " Hassan Shoudu.
- 1 " " out writing, Turkish school.
- 1 " " " " " "
- 2 double pages Moghrebi writing on parchment.
- 1 double page, Kufic on paper (frontispiece).
- 1 " " " " on parchment.
- 1 " " " " " " large size.
- 2 pages, one double, written on paper (frontispiece).

5 book bindings, as follows:

- 1 book binding, Egyptian, 14th century.
- 1 " " " " " 15th century. 9-1/2 x 8".
- 1 " " " " " 10-1/2 x 8-1/2"
- 1 " " " Persian, 16th century.
- 1 " " " Turkish school, 16th century.

3 pieces of Near Eastern pottery, as follows:

- 1 pottery jug, Persian, 11th-13th century, Rhages.
- 1 small ivory-white pottery plate, Rakka.
- 1 pottery bottle neck jug, Persian, 11th-13th century, Rhages.

4 pieces of Chinese pottery, as follows:

- 1 pottery covered box, Sung dynasty.
- 1 pottery jar, with cover, Sung dynasty.
- 1 pottery dog ornament, T'ang dynasty.
- 1 pottery vase with trumpet formed mouth, Sung dynasty.

EXHIBIT M





4 pieces of Chinese metal work; as follows:

- 1 Chinese bronze inlaid sword, Han dynasty.
- 1 Chinese bronze mirror, T'ang dynasty.
- 1 Chinese bronze mirror, Sui dynasty.
- 1 Chinese silver cup, T'ang dynasty.

7 Persian miniatures, as follows:

- 1 miniature from a manuscript of the Hunar Nameh, Turkish school.
- 1 miniature, Dervish and Pilgrim.
- 1 miniature, Portrait of a man playing a lute.
- 1 miniature, Two pheasants.
- 1 miniature, Warrior of Taimur.
- 1 miniature, A love scene.
- 1 miniature, Portrait of Asalat Khan,

which have been recommended for purchase for the Freer Gallery of Art by Mr. John E. Lodge, Curator, and hereby approve the purchase:

O. G. Abbot.

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Charles Moore,

Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts.

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COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, considered the plan you submitted with your letter of March 7th, having in view the purchase of Lots 801, 802 and 823 in Square 2201, at the west end of Connecticut Avenue Bridge and along the south side of Calvert Street, west of Connecticut Avenue.

The Commission approve the purchase of this land for the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, in accordance with the plan submitted.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and Disbursing Officer,  
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit O



1911, 1912, 1913

Dear Colonel Smith:

The Committee of this House, on Public Lands, in its report of 1910, recommended that the land now owned by the United States, which is now the property of the Government, be sold at once and the proceeds be used for the purpose of purchasing land for the benefit of the people.

The Committee on Public Lands, in its report of 1911, recommended that the land now owned by the United States, which is now the property of the Government, be sold at once and the proceeds be used for the purpose of purchasing land for the benefit of the people.

Very respectfully,  
Charles Smith,  
Chairman.

1911, 1912, 1913  
Executive and Legislative  
and Public Lands Committee  
Washington, D. C.

Smith

March 22, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21, 1929, gave consideration to the question of a sculptor for the monument to be erected by the American Federation of Labor in Washington to Samuel Gompers, by authority of Congress.

The Commission brought the matter to the particular attention of the sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society, 115 East 40th Street, New York, who is Chairman of their Committee on Competitions. Mr. Weinman states that the National Sculpture Society has no set form of program for competitions, as conditions concerning such may vary widely, but that the Committee on Competition Programs give advice in drawing up a program in conformity with the "Code". Enclosed is a booklet received from the National Sculpture Society giving suggestions relative to Competitions.

The Commission recommend that you take up the question of Program of Competition for your monument, with Mr. Weinman, as above indicated.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Chairman.

Exhibit P



March 11, 1937

Dear Mr. Tolson:

The Commission on the Administration of the Federal Courts, created by Executive Order in 1935, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 10, 1937, regarding the proposed reorganization of the Federal Courts.

The Commission is deeply indebted to you for the information and suggestions which you have so kindly furnished.

The Commission is also indebted to you for the opportunity to discuss the proposed reorganization of the Federal Courts with you.

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Very respectfully,  
The Commission on the Administration of the Federal Courts

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Very respectfully,  
The Commission on the Administration of the Federal Courts

Very respectfully,  
The Commission on the Administration of the Federal Courts



COPY

March 22, 1929.  
American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D.C.,  
March 29, 1929.

Dear General Cannon:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts enjoyed their meeting with you and your staff, on March 21, 1929, for the purpose of considering the proposed design for the tablet of the teaching staff and the design for the tablet of the standard for tablets at the Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I want to thank you for your letter of March 21, enclosing a book entitled: "Sculptural Competitions", by The National Sculpture Society.

I take notice that the Commission recommends that we take up the question of Program of Competition for the monument with Mr. Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society.

I thank you for the recommendation and for suggestions contained in your letter.

President Green will be back next week and I shall take it up with him and if convenient will arrange for a meeting with President Green and the undersigned, in accordance with our former understanding, but which did not take place on account of my absence from Washington, on account of the death of my brother.

Yours very truly,

Frank Morrison, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit P-1

My dear Mr. Moore: I have noted the tablet of the teaching staff and the tablet of the standard for tablets at the Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C. I have noted the tablet of the teaching staff and the tablet of the standard for tablets at the Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C. I have noted the tablet of the teaching staff and the tablet of the standard for tablets at the Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.



COPY

American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D.C.,  
March 29, 1939.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 21,

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I want to thank you for your letter of March 21, enclosing

a book entitled: "Sculptural Competitions", by The National Sculpture Society.

I take notice that the Commission recommends that we take up

the question of Program of Competition for the monument with Mr. Weinman,

President of the National Sculpture Society.

I thank you for the recommendation and for suggestions

contained in your letter.

President Green will be back next week and I shall take it

up with him and if convenient will arrange for a meeting with President

Green and the undersigned, in accordance with our former understanding,

of Commission for your monument, which Mr. Weinman, as shown in

but which did not take place on account of my absence from Washington,

Yours very truly,

Frank Morrison, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor.

Exhibit F-1



COPY

March 22, 1929.

Dear General Connor:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts enjoyed their meeting with you and your staff, on March 21, 1929, for the purpose of considering the bronze tablets containing the names of the teaching staff and the graduates of the Army War College, year by year.

The Commission call attention to the standard for tablets at the War College set by the particularly fine tablet to Elihu Root, creator of the General Staff. Tablets installed at the War College should be in keeping with that tablet, although the tablets contemplated cannot be expected to reach that standard of excellence either in design or in workmanship, because of lack of money. Taking the sample submitted as a basis, the Commission recommend:

Round-face-letters;

Back-ground to have the same tone as the letters and to be treated rather smoothly, in preference to the back-ground as shown in the large sample;

A simple border, unbroken by beading;

The lighting scheme should be held in abeyance until the tablets are installed. The torch should be given further study, if used at all. The introduction of the torch would probably result in confusion.

As to the marble bust of Napoleon by Canova, which you brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to location in the War College, the Commission suggest that the bust be placed on a suitable pedestal at the entrance to the Library, Napoleon being the representative of the science of warfare.

For the Commission of Fine Arts,

Very respectfully, yours,

Major General William D. Connor,  
Commandant, Army War College,  
Washington, D. C.

Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Exhibit Q

The Army War College  
Office of the Commandant.  
Washington, D.C.

March 27, 1929.

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
Commission of Fine Arts, Interior  
Department Bldg., Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Moore: Thank you very much for the interest that the Commission displayed and the valuable suggestions that they gave in regard to the tablets that we are intending to place in the corridors of the War College. I have noted all their recommendations and as a matter of course, shall follow them. Please express my appreciation to the members of the Commission and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. D. Connor,

Exhibit Q-1



March 22, 1939

Dear General Connor:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts enjoyed their meeting with you and your staff, on March 21, 1939, for the purpose of considering the bronze tablets containing the names of the teaching staff and the graduates of the Army War College, year by year.

The Commission call attention to the standard for tablets at the War College set by the particularly fine tablet to William Root, creator of the General Staff. Tablets installed at the War College should be in keeping with that tablet, although the tablets contemplated cannot be expected to reach that standard of excellence either in design or in workmanship; because of lack of money. Taking the sample submitted as a basis, the Commission recommend:

Round-face-letters;  
Back-ground to have the same tone as the letters and to be treated rather smoothly, in preference to the back-ground as shown in the large sample;  
A simple border, unbroken by beading;  
The lighting scheme should be held in abeyance until the tablets are installed. The torch should be given further study, if used at all. The introduction of the torch would probably result in confusion.

As to the marble bust of Napoleon by Canova, which you brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to location in the War College, the Commission suggest that the bust be placed on a suitable pedestal at the entrance to the library, Napoleon being the representative of the science of warfare.

Very respectfully, yours,  
Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Major General William D. Connor,  
Commandant, Army War College,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit 6

The Army War College  
Office of the Commandant  
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Moore: Thank you very much for the interest that the Commission displayed and the valuable suggestions that they gave in regard to the tablets that we are intending to place in the corridors of the War College. I have noted all their recommendations and as a matter of course, shall follow them. Please express my appreciation to the members of the Commission and believe me,

Exhibit 7